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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/091,318	03/06/2002	Shigeo Imanishi	220361US0	7139	
22850	13.3,2003			EXAMINER	
OBLON, SP 1940 DUKE S	IVAK, MCCLELLANI STREET	LANKFORD JR, LEON B			
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			DATE MAIL ED. 12/15/2002		

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

M	1/1
W/	12
V	~/

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/091,318	IMANISHI ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		L Blaine Lankford	1651				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 November 2003</u> .						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠	This action is non-final.					
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3,11 and 12 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11 and 12 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
	on Papers	<b>1</b>					
	The specification is objected to by the Exa	eminor					
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)		Fyaminer				
	Applicant may not request that any objection t	•					
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the c		` '				
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by t	he Examiner. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet.  37 CFR 1.78.  a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.  14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.							
Attachment(s)							
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Other:							

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's election with traverse of group I is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the restriction is improper. This is not found persuasive because of the reasons set forth in the previous office action.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Newly submitted claims 11-12 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: Claims 11-12 are drawn to a process of preparing a cell line using a medium. It is related to the elected invention as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). The inventions are distinct, each from the other because other media can be used to grow an insect cell line (applicant's specification details such media and uses thereof).

Accordingly, claims 11-12 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance,

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whichever is earlier. Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of In re Ochiai, In re Brouwer and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder. Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not

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commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inlow et al(5024947).

Applicant claims a medium for insect cell primary culture comprising three protein hydrolysates and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Inlow et al teach an insect cell culture medium which contains at least one protein hydrolysate (including LH and Yeastolate) or combinations thereof and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)(see e.g. the claims). The reference does not teach a medium containing all three claimed hydrolysates with PVP, however it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to make and use a medium for the culturing of insect cells by combining three hydrolysates (all of which are notoriously old and well known sources of amino acids for animal cell culture), particularly when applicant suggests combining hydrolysates, and PVP which is taught by Inlow to be beneficial to insect cells in culture.

As the reference and prior art discussed by applicant in the specification clearly indicate that the various proportions and amounts of the ingredients used in the claimed composition are result effective variables, they would be routinely optimized by one of ordinary skill in the art in practicing the invention disclosed by those

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references. So to would the variety of PVP used because Inlow generically teaches the beneficial nature of PVP.

Accordingly, the claimed invention was prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Applicant's suggestions in the specification that the claimed medium is better (unobviously so) than those in the prior art have been considered however a showing to overcome a prima facie case of obviousness must be clear and convincing (In re Lohr et al. 137 USPQ 548) as well as commensurate in scope with the claimed subject matter (In re Lindner 173 USPQ 356; In re Hyson, 172 USPQ 399 and In re Boesch et al., 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to L Blaine Lankford whose telephone number is 308-2455. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 7:30-6.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Wityshyn can be reached on 308-4743. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-0196.

LBL